





motion apply to all grants up to a certain period, and let to whom it p

them be dealt with upon some general principles. They should look the whole matter boldly in the face and not be led away by the statement that they should not.

It might be argued that there was no harm in merely putting a piece of paper on the table, but it was in reality a matter of right to deal with individual cases according to the merits of each case. It was contended that individual legislation was one of the most dangerous of all forms of legislation. This resolution was passed by a large majority and the subject was before the House, and the House should see that the subject was dealt with as one whole principle.

Mr. LEARY said he quite agreed that it was a most important subject, but he considered that for any particular family, or, assuming that the Government were not notified, if they were ascertained by survey that any individual or family held more land than they were entitled to, it would be their great—should it be for the Government to say, in the event of their holding more land than they were entitled to, would they interfere with property that had been held—it might be—for 50 or 60 years. It was a very serious thing to do, and he was not prepared to say that the Government would interfere with the possession of lands held for so long a time as that had been stated. All the hon. member who had proposed this resolution, had shown, by that some 10 years ago, that there was no objection to about 100,000 acres being more or less held, and yet they knew that there were many reservations, the conditions with regard to which were not known, and they were going into these matters they should avoid particular cases.

Mr. GRAY said it would be unjust to touch those old grants, the boundaries of which had been laid out for years and the land in many cases held by other than the persons to whom they were granted. He was not prepared to say that twenty-one years undisturbed possession gave a title to land, and the Government would find that there was no more to be said. There was no case for the Government to do that. That had been decided in the Privy Council respecting the disputed selections in Queensland, in the case of the Queen v.

Fisher. Apart from the inviolability of the proposal, there was no objection to the Government's right to alter the conditions under which the land was to be disposed of. Under certain conditions were insisted upon, he did not think the Government would be entitled to interfere. All Governments ought to be extremely guarded in dealing with the natives, and it was not to be expected that the natives themselves had allowed to be considered perfectly rich. Where land was within the recognised boundaries he thought it would be well to give a title to it if it was to be disposed of. The Government had acquired a prescriptive right. He would have no objection, however, to a resolution calling upon the Government to ascertain such cases as they would have a right to interfere with.

Mr. CHARLES said he would vote against the resolution. The land had been granted step after step, and if any attempt were made to interfere with the boundaries now fixed, it would be a retrograde step. If it were not gentlemen too the Cooper estate for examination he might take all the estates around Sydney, and on to Parramatta. Let the hon. gentleman put particular information about the Cooper estate before the House. He would not be the whole matter, as it appeared to him, was the result of fit of spleen. He did not think this House should lend itself to support a motion of the kind directed against a particular person.

Mr. MACINTOSH could certainly *prefer* to vote for a motion embracing the estates in the county of Cumberland.

But he saw no reason why he should not vote for the present Government, and he was not in favour of any compensation for the Government's purchase of the land.

Mr. MACDONALD, who had been a member of the free-selection system before 1829 had extruded their boundaries beyond their grants, they had a right to dispossess. He held a portion of the grants made up of 13 parcels of 100, 200, 300, 400, 500, 600, 700, 800, 900, 1,000, 1,100, 1,200, 1,300, 1,400, 1,500, 1,600, 1,700, 1,800, 1,900, 2,000, 2,100, 2,200, 2,300, 2,400, 2,500, 2,600, 2,700, 2,800, 2,900, 3,000, 3,100, 3,200, 3,300, 3,400, 3,500, 3,600, 3,700, 3,800, 3,900, 4,000, 4,100, 4,200, 4,300, 4,400, 4,500, 4,600, 4,700, 4,800, 4,900, 5,000, 5,100, 5,200, 5,300, 5,400, 5,500, 5,600, 5,700, 5,800, 5,900, 6,000, 6,100, 6,200, 6,300, 6,400, 6,500, 6,600, 6,700, 6,800, 6,900, 7,000, 7,100, 7,200, 7,300, 7,400, 7,500, 7,600, 7,700, 7,800, 7,900, 8,000, 8,100, 8,200, 8,300, 8,400, 8,500, 8,600, 8,700, 8,800, 8,900, 9,000, 9,100, 9,200, 9,300, 9,400, 9,500, 9,600, 9,700, 9,800, 9,900, 10,000, 10,100, 10,200, 10,300, 10,400, 10,500, 10,600, 10,700, 10,800, 10,900, 11,000, 11,100, 11,200, 11,300, 11,400, 11,500, 11,600, 11,700, 11,800, 11,900, 12,000, 12,100, 12,200, 12,300, 12,400, 12,500, 12,600, 12,700, 12,800, 12,900, 13,000, 13,100, 13,200, 13,300, 13,400, 13,500, 13,600, 13,700, 13,800, 13,900, 14,000, 14,100, 14,200, 14,300, 14,400, 14,500, 14,600, 14,700, 14,800, 14,900, 15,000, 15,100, 15,200, 15,300, 15,400, 15,500, 15,600, 15,700, 15,800, 15,900, 16,000, 16,100, 16,200, 16,300, 16,400, 16,500, 16,600, 16,700, 16,800, 16,900, 17,000, 17,100, 17,200, 17,300, 17,400, 17,500, 17,600, 17,700, 17,800, 17,900, 18,000, 18,100, 18,200, 18,300, 18,400, 18,500, 18,600, 18,700, 18,800, 18,900, 19,000, 19,100, 19,200, 19,300, 19,400, 19,500, 19,600, 19,700, 19,800, 19,900, 20,000, 20,100, 20,200, 20,300, 20,400, 20,500, 20,600, 20,700, 20,800, 20,900, 21,000, 21,100, 21,200, 21,300, 21,400, 21,500, 21,600, 21,700, 21,800, 21,900, 22,000, 22,100, 22,200, 22,300, 22,400, 22,500, 22,600, 22,700, 22,800, 22,900, 23,000, 23,100, 23,200, 23,300, 23,400, 23,500, 23,600, 23,700, 23,800, 23,900, 24,000, 24,100, 24,200, 24,300, 24,400, 24,500, 24,600, 24,700, 24,800, 24,900, 25,000, 25,100, 25,200, 25,300, 25,400, 25,500, 25,600, 25,700, 25,800, 25,900, 26,000, 26,100, 26,200, 26,300, 26,400, 26,500, 26,600, 26,700, 26,800, 26,900, 27,000, 27,100, 27,200, 27,300, 27,400, 27,500, 27,600, 27,700, 27,800, 27,900, 28,000, 28,100, 28,200, 28,300, 28,400, 28,500, 28,600, 28,700, 28,800, 28,900, 29,000, 29,100, 29,200, 29,300, 29,400, 29,500, 29,600, 29,700, 29,800, 29,900, 30,000, 30,100, 30,200, 30,300, 30,400, 30,500, 30,600, 30,700, 30,800, 30,900, 31,000, 31,100, 31,200, 31,300, 31,400, 31,500, 31,600, 31,700, 31,800, 31,900, 32,000, 32,100, 32,200, 32,300, 32,400, 32,500, 32,600, 32,700, 32,800, 32,900, 33,000, 33,100, 33,200, 33,300, 33,400, 33,500, 33,600, 33,700, 33,800, 33,900, 34,000, 34,100, 34,200, 34,300, 34,400, 34,500, 34,600, 34,700, 34,800, 34,900, 35,000, 35,100, 35,200, 35,300, 35,400, 35,500, 35,600, 35,700, 35,800, 35,900, 36,000, 36,100, 36,200, 36,300, 36,400, 36,500, 36,600, 36,700, 36,800, 36,900, 37,000, 37,100, 37,200, 37,300, 37,400, 37,500, 37,600, 37,700, 37,800, 37,900, 38,000, 38,100, 38,200, 38,300, 38,400, 38,500, 38,600, 38,700, 38,800, 38,900, 39,000, 39,100, 39,200, 39,300, 39,400, 39,500, 39,600, 39,700, 39,800, 39,900, 40,000, 40,100, 40,200, 40,300, 40,400, 40,500, 40,600, 40,700, 40,800, 40,900, 41,000, 41,100, 41,200, 41,300, 41,400, 41,500, 41,600, 41,700, 41,800, 41,900, 42,000, 42,100, 42,200, 42,300, 42,400, 42,500, 42,600, 42,700, 42,800, 42,900, 43,000, 43,100, 43,200, 43,300, 43,400, 43,500, 43,600, 43,700, 43,800, 43,900, 44,000, 44,100, 44,200, 44,300, 44,400, 44,500, 44,600, 44,700, 44,800, 44,900, 45,000, 45,100, 45,200, 45,300, 45,400, 45,500, 45,600, 45,700, 45,800, 45,900, 46,000, 46,100, 46,200, 46,300, 46,400, 46,500, 46,600, 46,700, 46,800, 46,900, 47,000, 47,100, 47,200, 47,300, 47,400, 47,500, 47,600, 47,700, 47,800, 47,900, 48,000, 48,100, 48,200, 48,300, 48,400, 48,500, 48,600, 48,700, 48,800, 48,900, 49,000, 49,100, 49,200, 49,300, 49,400, 49,500, 49,600, 49,700, 49,800, 49,900, 50,000, 50,100, 50,200, 50,300, 50,400, 50,500, 50,600, 50,700, 50,800, 50,900, 51,000, 51,100, 51,200, 51,300, 51,400, 51,50

The Sir Daniel Cooper family had land surrounding Lake Bathurst, and they had also monopolized for a period of years a number of reserves dedicated for the recreation of the people of those reserves, and not only that they had closed a road there. He had heard too that this family had monopolized some mining land also.

MR. ROSEBY quite agreed with the time of extending the time for the consideration of this, why this should not be instituted. He failed to see how it could be said that in voting for this motion any one could be accused of arbitrariness. He said that he was sure that the motion was believed by a great number of persons that this family held more land than was granted to them, and if so, it was but right that they should be compelled to surrender it. The House had passed a resolution in 1906 that the Sir Daniel Cooper family in the history of the colony. Later that House passed a resolution that a reservation of ten acres made in the original grant to them. But for the action taken by that House the Cooper family would have held possession of this land till the day. They had not manifested any intention of giving up the land, and he was sure that the people settled upon their lands. On the Waterloo estate the houses were so thick together, and the yards were so small, that in the interests of the residents they ought to be sold.

MR. WATKINS said that he was not sure that the Cooper family had been asked to give up the land.

And within certain bounds contained a larger area than was originally granted the grantees ought to continue to hold it. It was their duty to do so.

He bowed there were a large number of grantees who had never been complied with. He trusted the inquiry would not be confined to Colombia.

MR. GREENWOOD said he should support the amendment. For correspondence happened to be of some importance. He held in his hand a copy of the original grants dated 1832, and there was a good deal of correspondence between the government and the grantees. He had noticed that at the time those grants were made there were 22 million acres from which grants could be made, and he found that the total amount granted was 10 million acres. He noted that the land was granted in the form of Church and School lands. He also noticed that the A. A. Company had a little more than half-a-million acres. The largest amount of the 31 million acres. The principal objection to the motion appeared to be that it dealt with one family only, and that it seemed to be to give the question to the committee. He thought they might see that this was the effect of the motion or of the amendment either. What it did propose was to ascertain what those rights were. No one who had spoken before him had suggested that the grantees, but only to keep faith

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with the public. He had said that some sixty years' possession covers everything that has been claimed, that, however, did not happen to be the law of New South Wales. The decision of the Supreme Court had been quoted to support that opinion. He thought they were perfectly entitled to ascertain what had been granted by the Crown, and he thought they were equally entitled to ascertain what had been given to them. Another objection was that they were asking for the production of the deeds of grant of one particular family. Perhaps that was a little unreasonable, but he thought they were entitled under these deeds of grant, because these grants have been made in those districts where land is most valuable, and is now worth in some cases as much as £100 an acre. He thought they were entitled to deal with these grants first and foremost, and deal with the others afterwards. There was reason to believe that the rights claimed in the amendment would produce valuable information, and would strengthen the motion.

Mr. HUNGERFORD said, hon. members lost sight of the effects that would be produced if they were to do the things that would disturb all the grants that have ever been issued? How were they going to deal with those lands that had been sold and ransomed over and over again, carrying out such a principle? It was the most

Parke	Smith	Harley (Ll.)	
Watson	MacIntosh	Terry	
Went	Chapman	Wright	
Hodkins	Garrett	Butley (R.)	
Went	Went	Went, W. O.	
Chick	Brown, H. H.	Jacob	
Burns	Thompson	Alphonse	
Conner	Thompson	Shepherd	
Bowser	Thompson		
Greenwood	Drew, J.		Tellers.
Farnell	Oslow	Leary	
Harvis	Emery	McCollick	
McGee	Gray	Badgley	
Shuart			Tellers.

Mr. McRELSON moved, "That, in the opinion of this House, the several persons who are early intimated by the agents of the great land hold, now held by Sir D. Cooper and his family in the suburbs round Sydney be surveyed, as it is generally believed that they hold a large quantity of land, and that they are not disposed to sell it."

it had transpired in the course of an action against the Cooper family in the Supreme Court, that they occupied ten acres of land which the Crown had a right to resume, but they had never been honest enough to hand it over to the public. They had shown no sort of regard to public interests, or even to the public health, as they had cut up their estate in a scandalous manner. He believed it also transpired in the course of that trial that the Cooper family held very large grants of land in the suburbs of Sydney for which they could not show any title, and which probably belonged to the Crown, from the circumstance that those

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PARIS, Feb. 14

PARIS, FEB. 14

himself, or did not vote at all. He bitterly reproached M. Dufaure with accepting a vote of confidence which he said was merely conditional, and put the Ministers on their good behaviour. That took place on January 20th, and from that date till the 30th, MacMahon's displays of temper in the Chamber, and his outbursts of rage, were there, with the utmost difficulty he could be induced to put his signature to anything. The climax was reached when General Frey, the new Minister of War, whom he had himself chosen to succeed General Borel, in spite of the desire of the Republicans to have the post confided to General Fane, laid before him the plan of placing General Boubaki in the place of the general on the retired list. In spite of his usual or assumed anger, the Marshal at once perceived that he had now got an excellent pretext for resigning—the defence of the interests of the army. He, therefore, told the Ministers in very strong terms that the decree submitted to him by General Frey was unjust, and that he would not give his assent to it. Of course it was nothing of the kind. The law concerning the command of army corps is formal. It states that no general, unless for exceptional reasons, shall hold such a command for more than three years. Now Boubaki and the other generals have been in command for nearly six years. The Marshal argued that he was giving the necessary message to the Chamber that he had a right to complete a second term which is preposterous. The circumstance, however, afforded him the long-desired issue from his intolerable position, and he determined to take advantage of it. He pushed the decree away from him, threw down the pen, put on his hat, and unconsciously left the Chamber. It was clear that he was the responsible Minister or the responsible President of the Republic must yield. The Ministers remained firm, and on the afternoon of January 30th the Marshal's resignation as President of the Republic was read to the members of the Chamber and Senate. In the former it received in solemn silence, but in the latter, after the reading of the message, the Marshal, which MacMahon speaks of his long and faithful service to his country. The reason assigned for his resignation is contained in the following passage:—"The Ministry, in the belief that they are giving assistance to the majority of both Chambers, ask me, with regard to the great military commands, to take upon myself the responsibility of the interests of the army, and consequently to the conduct of the nation cannot do so, and my refusal involves the resignation of the Ministry. Any other Ministry chosen from the majority of the assemblies would impose the same conditions on me. Hence I resign my post as President of the Republic. Thus MacMahon, by retiring as the supposed resigning President, has in fact resigned the army, and consequently the nation, which his equivocal conduct as President had caused him to lose.

who knows how to be silent as well as to speak; that he possesses the calm dignity which befits the chief of a State as well as the fiery temperament of a tribune; and that his present position as President of the Republic, before the eyes of the whole world, of the Republic. That is all very well. Every one who has even superficially observed M. Gambetta must have perceived that he possesses all the versatile suppleness that characterizes the Italian race to which he belongs. But if the present Ministry proves unequal to the difficulties of the moment, and if M. Gambetta himself, in the day of coming disaster, is not found to be equal to the task of the hour, the crisis M. Gambetta must be held responsible for what may happen. The fanatical circle of malcontents who call themselves Socialists and Radicals are already giving the Government a deal of trouble, and M. Gambetta, who knows them thoroughly—who knows that nothing but utter anarchy would result from their coming to the fore—must have never counted—M. Gambetta, I say, is the only man who possesses the absolute temper, the dominating spirit, the stubborn will, and untamable energy to crush those dangerous demagogues who are the greatest curse with which France is afflicted.

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**THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.**—The Presidential Message read in the Senate and Chamber on the 6th February, in the former by M. de Broglie, in the latter by M. de Cassagnac, is in these terms:—"The President of the National Assembly, by raising me to the Presidency of the Republic, has imposed great duties on me. I shall endeavour to discharge them with the sympathetic co-operation of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies. I am able not to fall short of what France has a right to expect from me. I shall strive to the utmost to maintain to the great law of the Parliamentary system I shall never enter into conflict with the national will expressed by its Constitutional organs. I shall strive to maintain the Government raised by Parliamentary initiative. The Government will be inspired by the wants, the indubitable wishes of the country, and by a spirit of progress, of order, of economy, of confidence, and the most ardent of the desires of France, and the most imperative of her requirements. In applying to the Government the principles of its policy and its direction, it will be imbued with the ideas which I have stated here: it will be liberal and just to all; its protection will be extended to all; its policy will be directed to the State. In its solicitude for the great institutions which are the pillars of the social fabric it will devote a large share to our army, the honour and interests of which will be the centre of its policy. It will protect the rights, taking vested rights and services rendered into full account, now that the two great powers are animated by the same spirit. It will be just to all, and it will be just that the Republic is served by functionaries who are neither its enemies nor its detractors. It will continue to uphold and develop the good relations which exist between the Republic and the States which contribute to the consolidation of general peace. By this liberal and truly Conservative policy, the great powers of the Republic, ever united by the same interests, will be able to act in concert, with prudence, will produce the natural fruits of the Government which France, enlightened by her misfortune, has given herself, as the only one capable of restoring her to the path of progress."

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

MELBOURNE MAR

It was known for some time past, that the number of members of the committee would be increased. They were prepared for such a wholesale enlargement of body already unwieldy from their excess of numbers. Twenty-nine new names were added on Friday last, and although there are two or three that might have been permitted to remain in that peaceful collision which all their past lives have passed peacefully with advantage, the success of the undertaking, there are on the other hand some who are real acquisitions. Of these new members—Mr. E. J. Dixon, M.P. for St. Kilda;—chairman of the Wattle Bark Commission, and M. Finchem, M.P. for Ballarat, are perhaps the most acceptable, as both gentlemen have been personally engaged in the progress of the colony, and the position to which they have been appointed is likely to be filled with credit. The new Commission will be called together for the first time on the 10th proximo, when a reconstruction of committees

State. 4. The production of the State manufactures. 5. Severe, the Gobelins, and Beauvais: All those purchases made by the Emperor, and which were not supplied by the State, were placed in the palaces as ornaments, and which belong to the State. 6. The furniture of the private domain deposited at the Tuilleries. The right of the Emperor to appropriate the furniture, at the cost of the furniture, so reduced five per cent. for each year's use, representing a annual depreciation; the remaining value to be paid to the Emperor, and interest thereon, at the expiration of the quarters at Châlons: These are proved to have been constituted by the State. If the Emperor introduced modifications they were made by the Emperor, and not by the State. The arms of the Emperor found in the Tuilleries: Claim not contested. 8. Articles of the State domain missing on the 4th of September: The offer by the Emperor to reimburse the State for the value of the domain of Châtelineau: The proposal of the Emperor to relinquish his claim for a sum of 18,750 francs. It is agreed that the State on its side will reimburse the Emperor. The State on its side will reimburse the Emperor. The payments were made monthly and in advance. That for September, 1870, had consequently been received when the Empire fell: The State on its side will reimburse the Emperor. The period from the 4th to the end of the month. The claim was not admitted. The tribunal also appointed a judge for the settlement of the accounts in accordance with the above judgment.

FRANCE.—On February 4, the Cabinet was definitely constituted, excepting as regards the Minister of Public Worship, which remains vacant for the present. M. Rouvier, Minister of Finance, has been appointed. The objects are filled as follows:—M. Waddington, President of the Council and Minister for Foreign Affairs; M. Léon Say, Minister of Finance; M. de Freycinet, Minister of the Interior; M. de Freycinet, Minister of Public Worship *ad interim*; M. Laroze, Minister of Justice; M. Jules Ferry, Minister of Public Instruction; M. de Freycinet, Minister of Agriculture; M. de Freycinet, Minister of Public Works; General Gambetta, Minister of War; Admiral Jauréguiberry, Minister of Marine. M. Maréchal, according to telegram of the 10th March, has been appointed Minister of the Interior, and was succeeded by M. Leprieux; M. Ollivier, Minister

1. The most important consideration

There are the Akatoro—there, where the one or eight appear on the high ground, and where presently the lights come into view, for the bats commence to kill at 2 in the morning, and are getting ready for work. Over the bridge we go, tolerably steep road, by the side of a high stone wall which would look like the wall of a prison if it not fancifully irregular on the top, and in at the foot gate. We are into the slaughtering place of the market, divided into two rows of "houses" or "shops" on the left before the slaughtering place, marked by a certain number of butchers. A dirty, grey, foul place it is. Let us enter this "house" is a pattern of all the others. The asphalt floor, indented in the centre for the purpose of forming a gutter, wet and slippery with water, and blood, and refuse: the carcasses of animals that have been killed. Some waste, no more than a few feet, from the slaughter, the distance between the large room and the smaller one which is intended apparently to promote current of air through the building, and from here of which bunches of bullocks' bladders are pendant—are hung with quantities of fat and of parts of the insides of cattle, with tongues, and heads and tripe, and palate, and other trifles of the breed, or the to-table, heaped together on boards sloping down to a gutter, and sagging with the weight of blood and arteries and veins and other ligaments have connected this uninviting food with the centre of the bullock. A large tub of water stands untap, and the water in the tub is pretty clean; but at that other tub more in the centre of the slaughter house. It ought to contain clean water, for it is a tub from which the water is taken to wash the newly-killed beef, and the contents of the tub are water and blood, and partially meat and fat which dirty looking cloths have been swept from the carcasses of the animals when they were under the process of being dressed for the butcher. The soupy nature of the mixture is the worst characteristic, for as much of the washing is done for the purpose of removing the signs of brucella, and some diseased flesh from the bullock, as the blood is used to wash the arms and hands of the butcher and of his assistants, and the blood and imagination becomes excited with the idea of the disgusting ooze which must be left upon the meat after dirty cloths have been over it. Near by this tub which is used for hoisting the bullocks after they have

killed, an bucket or two for flushing the place  
 water when the accumulation of blood and filth on  
 floor of the slaughtering-house interferes even with  
 comfort of the butchers. Parted off at one end of  
 "houses" is a small place, with a sloping asphalt-  
 ed floor of smooth stones, where the butchers hang  
 a weapon known as a pole-axe, but which  
 reality is a murderous looking hammer,  
 a long head about an inch in diameter, and a hor-  
 ter the piece of claws, hangs from one bar, and a  
 greasy cleaver hangs from another. Down in a  
 are a couple of pieces of cane with grease and  
 2. Upon the wall are two long wooden poles,  
 couple of long beams stretching from one end of  
 "house" to the other, and a scaffolding where  
 killer stands when he "knocks down" the bul-  
 cow—for they kill cows also here, and man-  
 miserable joint comes from them. Now look  
 beams of illumination. There is no gas at  
 Abasco. Although in the morning the light is  
 from the sun, the light is produced from two  
 or thirty tallow candles stuck in the sides of the  
 in the killing compartment, and from a couple of  
 pots filled with tallow, and something like tow, w  
 sends up a large flaring, smoky flame. But, see  
 killers are preparing for their work. Look at that  
 with the closely-cut hair, the large square solid  
 head, the small eyes, the long nose, the mouth  
 evidently a bit of a pugilist, and a blow from his  
 could almost fall a bullock. His clothes are  
 greasy, and spotted with blood. Around his  
 waist is a leathern strap, from which, at his  
 side dangles a steel, and on his right hand a leath-  
 er pouch in which are two or three water-bags, and  
 a couple of small round loaves (these last three  
 them) are different from men in feature and build,  
 they are nevertheless strongly-made men, and so f  
 their clothes and implements of work are concea-  
 they are just as he is. One of them varies his ap-  
 pearance by rolling up his trousers from a very greasy  
 of boots, in anticipation of the work he is about  
 to do. The other two are dressed in plain—but that  
 is. Presently an iron door at the back of the slaugh-  
 house opens, and sounds come through from the  
 darkness beyond, as from men shouting and driv-  
 ing cattle, and soon three or four bullocks appear at  
 door and look bewildered at the strange lighted  
 place. The first bullock is a large one, with a  
 broad, or rather long head, and a long, thick  
 sharp prong of an iron instrument like a host  
 fixed to the end of a long pole, and used habit-  
 for goading the cattle, push the others for-  
 ward, and three or four are entrapped in  
 place appointed for their slaughter. Necess-  
 ity may be said to kill cattle for food, and  
 indifference as human carnivorism, the method  
 which their principal article of diet is obtained  
 would be impossible for anyone to stand by and w  
 the cattle during the process of slaughter without  
 feeling of pity; and when that process is unconsc-

menaced to skin the hoisted carcass, and others commenced propping the carcasses on the floor, so that the butcher should be able to skin and dress them there. Then the knife of the butcher divides the hide from the flesh of the animal hanging from the tacking. He also shows dark discoloured patches here and there which are expected to view as the hide peels off, and are evidences of the animal's having been injured in something worse during life, and the butcher removes the skins over these, thinly slicing the hide to get rid of the fat. The butcher then pours out the blood as if like that which surrounds them as they are skinned, the butcher's art be made. Then comes the dirty work of dipping from an immersion in the mixture in which the spots of blood and anything else upon the hide is likely to disfigure it are quickly removed. Now the hide of the suspended bullock is nearly off, and the carcass is out, and one butcher taking the other by the chops the carcass to the door, and the other by the hind legs the meat possible to show where the blow was cleaver should fall. Finally, the wind hoists the carcass higher until it rests upon the wooden beams, and two men, taking each a pole, propels them along the beam towards the door, where the butchers come, and there it hangs in the form of a V, two great sides of beef. The carcass of a cow or deer dealt with in the same way. The carcasses of the sheep are dressed in the same manner, and the place, and the trimming knives and dirty cloths about them in the dressing process, common in the instance. Soon a boy appears on the scene, a dimly-lighted little place like a cell, situated at the back of the enclosure, where the butchers are slaughtered, and called the gut-house, where the plashes through the blood and fifth upon the floor, but in an effective manner. The plashes are the skins of the animal which are used for coats, and a whittles with a knife at a bullock's head. He gut boy, and his duties are chiefly confined to the removal of the carcass from the place, and the disposal of the carcass. It is a disgusting dirty place, containing a sink or vat, which is partly filled by the flow from the floor, and where the day time contains a mass of fermenting putrefaction, and with the walls plastered with blood, and the stone and the wall stuck and dried there, the boy has been engaged in his work of preparing the eatable parts of the bullock's entrails. How

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evening, at the Church Society's Rooms, Philadelphia. The Bishop of Sweden

The Rev. G. C. Bore read the Annual follows:—

“Looking back upon the year 1968, and difficult, your committee were almost afraid to say that the Board of Education had prospered, and that it would be as much as they could do to enable them to meet its liabilities for Commencing the year with a credit balance of \$a. 3d., they close it with one of \$111. 10s. 3d. Inaugurating Colonel Wall's legacy of £100,000, they have been able to invest by the terms of his will, and the same, and have thereby made the same therefore available for current expenses—the

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### GALPARIK STATION PROPERTIES

FOR POSITIVE SALE,  
GLENHARTINGTON,  
Leichhardt District, Queensland,  
with 13,500, more or less, sheep.

PORT and CO. have received instructions to offer the public sale by auction, on **TUESDAY, 23rd day of April** at 3 o'clock at the Saleroom of their Wool Warehouse, Star Quay, Sydney,

**THAT REALLY FIRST-CLASS PROPERTY**, known as **GLENHARTINGTON**, situated about 40 miles from TARMON TOWNSHIP, on the banks of the **DARWIN RIVER**, embracing an area of about 400 SQUARE MILES of **SPLENDIDLY WATERED** and **WELL**

**(TRANSFERRED COMPANY)**

**TWO** ACRES OF LAND, containing 13,500 FEET WOOLLED SHEEP together with a large number of other valuable stock, including the property of LEAMINGTON RAILWAY; and the STATIONER'S SHOP, which was formerly occupied by the late STUD FLOCK of J. B. BETTINGTON, and has since been received several prizes.

**THE WOOL** IS REMARKABLY FINE QUALITY, and is well-known in the London markets, where it always commands the TOP PRICES.

**THERE** are also about 100 head horses and mares, the latter in full to the pure imported ARBUTHNOTH; and a large number of good cows, sheep, pigs, geese, fowls, geese, storks, implements, &c.

**THE HOUSE**, situated in NEW LEMINGTON consists of a NEW DWELLING-HOUSE, with kitchen, saloon, and large store, garden, and six acres of cultivation, paddocks, and a WOODLAND of 6000 trees, with gravelled drive, capable of accommodating sixteen shearers, and every requisite for carrying on the business of a detached packing-room and good SKEW PRESS; 200 acres past and pull paddock at the homestead, and a balance of about 2000 acres about three miles out.

For further particulars apply to  
**MORT AND CO., Sydney,**

**DARLING DOONS.**

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and station is involved, it is seldom that such a LARGE number of people are required to attend to the work as to gratify capabilities; while the nature of the employment is so varied, that it affords opportunity to the employer to render it a most COMFORTABLE FAMILY HOME-PLACE.

Further particulars apply to  
MORT and CO., Sydney.

TASMANIAN MERINO STUD SHEEP,  
from the celebrated flock of  
JAMES GIBSON, Esq., Belconnen, Tasmania.  
DAVID TAYLOR, Esq., St. Johnstone  
and  
W. H. GIBSON, Esq., Fairfied.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, during the term of the AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S EXHIBITION commencing on the 1st of August, the following:

On account JAMES GIBSON, Esq.,  
8 PURE MERINO KIDS, rising 3-tooth, by Sir Thomas  
4 ditto ditto ditto, rising 2-tooth, by Eulypas  
10 ditto ditto ditto, rising 1-tooth, do do do  
10 ditto ditto ditto, rising 1-tooth, do do do  
1 Old Sir Thomas, and two young rams by Merino.  
15 ditto ditto EWE L, rising 3-tooth, bred expressly  
for the purpose.

Mr Thomas 2nd, "Merino," and "Sampson," are by  
 Mr Thomas 1st, and "Merino" is also by the same  
 sire. "Merino" was for the first time, and sold in Mel-  
 bourne, for the sum of £100. The "Jam" "Kelpie" is by "Tasman,"  
 and "Merino" is by "Tasman."

On account of DAVID TAYLOR, Esq.  
 4 HIGH-CLASS PURE MERINO STUD RAMS, rising 2-  
 to 4, ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto, all  
 all rising two-tooth.  
 10 ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto, all  
 all rising two-tooth.  
 by Mr Taylor from his FINEST STUD FLOCK, and  
 by CLAMFOS SIRE.

On account of W. H. GIBSON, Esq.  
 4 HIGH-CLASS PURE MERINO STUD RAMS, rising 2-  
 to 4, by the same Rams descended from special Prize  
 "Grass."  
 2 ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto, rising 4-tooth,  
 by "Grass."  
 4 ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto, rising 4-tooth,  
 by "Grass."  
 2 ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto, rising 4-tooth,  
 by "Grass." Special Prize Ram, by Champion Ram "Tasman,"  
 and "Merino" is by "Tasman." "Merino" is by "Tasman,"  
 and "Merino" is by "Tasman."

The above sheep have been SPECIALLY SELECTED by the  
 judges for this market; and are all bred from high-pedigree  
 sheep of the PUREST TYPE.

The above will arrive from the steamer about the 18th April,  
 and will be sold at the Quarantine Ground until day of

their particulars on application to  
**MORT and CO.,**  
 Circular Quay, Sydney.  
 —CATALOGUES will be issued shortly.  
**EXTENSIVE PASTORAL PROPERTIES.**  
 Preliminary Notice.  
 AIDEN, HILL, and CLARK (in conjunction  
 with Messrs. DALMANOY CAMPBELL and CO.  
 Bourne) have received instructions from the Executors  
 of the late W. C. Winderley, to offer by public auction, at the  
 place of Commerce, Exchange, Sydney, on WEDNESDAY,  
 1st, 1879,  
 This freehold block of country,  
**MOQUILA HATTA,**  
 situated in the Warrego District, and containing 64,000  
 acres of rich fattening country, together with about  
 7500 head sheep (bred at "Wandabagerry"), and really fine  
 stock.  
 120 head extremely well-bred Durham heifers, specially  
 picked for this run.  
 Improvements are first-class and extensive, and the pro-  
 perty is in capital working order.

DISTRICT," known as  
 Outer Glenaiff, Block A  
 Outer Glenaiff, Block B  
 comprising an area of about 110,000 acres of the  
 grazing land.  
 WITHOUT STOCK.  
 Further particulars in future advertisement.  
 Apply to  
 MAIDEN, HILL, and CLARK,  
 171, Pitt-street, Sydney.  
 D. L. CAMPBELL and Co.,  
 Auctioneers.  
 A. T. BOLTON,  
 Wagga Wagga.

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**FIRST-CLASS SHEEP PROPERTY.**  
 Preliminary Notice.  
 MAIDEN, HILL, and CLARK (in conjunction with  
 Messrs. D. L. CAMPBELL and Co., of Melbourne) have  
 received instructions from the Estate of the late Mr. W. D.  
 " to sell by public auction, at the Hall of Commerce  
 Arcade, Sydney, on WEDNESDAY, 4th June, 1878,  
 That freehold property known as  
 "WANTABADGEY,"

175 The Atholbridge district, and only about  
 180 acres Vagabond land.  
 Wa. 181 " " covers an extensive area of rich land,  
 185 acres  
 186 18,000 acres Leasehold  
 187 8500 " Freehold  
 188 6000 " Conditionally purchased Land  
 189 2200 " Improved Land.  
 190 There is also a large area held under pre-emptive leases.  
 191  
 192 With the Run will be sold—  
 193 About 15000 multi-crores, which have received  
 194 Mr. Winsley's personal attention for years past. Of  
 195 this number 8000 are in the hands of the  
 196 public. 7000 HERFORD COWS, from Messrs. Lazon-  
 197 198 dale's, purchased here  
 199 6 purchased here  
 200 1400 well-bred Cattle  
 201 1400 well-bred Durhams  
 202 HORSES, and all other belongings of the station.  
 203  
 204 Further particulars apply to  
 205 MAIDEN, HILL, and CLANK, 171, Pitt-street, Sydney.  
 206 DAL. CAMPBELL and CO., Melbourne.  
 207 A. L. BOLTON, Wagga Wagga.  
 208  
 209 TANNWORTH.  
 210 ABSOLUTE SALE BY AUCTION.

By order of the Mortgagees.

LINDSAY and BERRYER STATIONS,  
the famous Liverpool Plains district, adjoining the noted  
waterbury, Burry, Corah, and Rocky Creek Stations,  
is having an area of  
60,000 acres first-class grazing land,  
together with  
8750 (more or less) mixed Sheep,  
and  
1751 acres (more or less) Freehold Land.

THAN COHEN and CO. have received instructions  
from the Mortgagees to sell by public auction, at their Sale  
Exchange-Building, on  
TUESDAY, April 11th,  
at 2 p.m.,  
LINDSAY and BERRYER STATIONS,  
with stock and land described above.

IMPROVEMENTS are extensive and complete, having  
reached regarding of foot, and consist of first-class homes  
on both stations, large woolshed, with rack and pens  
suitable for extensive station, paddocks for the run  
unsuitably watered, and adjoin the noted Burry, Bur-  
ry, Corah, and Rocky Creek Stations.

It is an excellent opportunity to invest, as the stations are  
valued at their carrying capacity estimated at 50,000

and only about 60 miles from railway communication.  
 ing purchasers are invited to inspect, as the stations are  
 absolute sale.

**Terms at sale.**

For further particulars apply to the auctioneers,  
 HAN COHEN and CO., Exchange-buildings, Tamworth.







